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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/531,047	04/12/2005	Shouchirou Sawa	MAM-061	2630
20374 7590 07/06/2009 KUBOVCIK & KUBOVCIK SUITE 1105 1215 SOUTH CLARK STREET ARLINGTON, VA 22202				
EXAMINER				
HAN, KWANG S				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1795				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/531,047

Applicant(s)

SAWA ET AL.

Examiner

Kwang Han

Art Unit

1795

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 April 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/26/09
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

LITHIUM SECONDARY BATTERY AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAME

Examiner: K. Han SN: 10/531,047 Art Unit: 1795 July 6, 2009

Detailed Action

1. The Applicant's amendment filed on May 4, 2009 was received. Claims 1 and 3-6 were amended.
2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. Claims 1-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukui et al. (WO/2002/21616, using US 2004/0043294 for translation and citations) in view of Hiroshi et al. (JP 10-040958, machine translation).

Regarding claim 1, Fukui et al. is directed towards a rechargeable lithium battery (abstract) comprised of the following:

- negative electrode made by sintering a layer of a mixture of active material particles containing silicon or silicon alloy [abstract],
- a binder on a surface of a conductive metal foil current collector [34],
- a positive electrode [16], and
- a nonaqueous electrolyte [16].

Fukui discloses the use of electrolyte solvents such as carbonate's [41] and the active material comprised of materials that alloy with lithium but is silent towards the nonaqueous electrolyte containing carbon dioxide which is dissolved therein.

Hiroshi teaches a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery comprised of a negative active material compound including silicon [0017] with carbon dioxide dissolved and added in the electrolyte [Abstract, 0010] for the benefit of forming a battery having superior charge and discharge characteristics and less deterioration of discharge capacity due to charge and discharge repetition. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply dissolved carbon dioxide gas within the electrolyte solution for a rechargeable lithium battery because Hiroshi teaches it provides for superior charge and discharge characteristics.

Regarding claim 2, Fukui teaches the sintering being performed under a non-oxidizing environment [9].

Regarding claim 3, the teachings of Fukui and Hiroshi as discussed above for claim 1 are herein incorporated. Fukui further discloses active material particles that have a tendency to undergo a porosity (volume) increase that advances inside from particle surfaces during charge and discharge [18].

Regarding claims 4-6, Hiroshi teaches an amount of carbon dioxide dissolved in a nonaqueous electrolyte to sufficient to provide charge-discharge cycle characteristics [0012] teaching it as a result effective variable. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to vary the carbon dioxide content since it has been held that discovering the optimum ranges for a result effective variable

such as carbon dioxide content involves only routine skill in the art in the absence of showing of criticality in the claimed range (MPEP 2144.05).

Regarding claim 7, Fukui discloses a battery construction where the electrolyte and the electrodes are enclosed in a structure [0062-0064] (Figures 1 and 2).

Regarding claim 8, Fukui teaches an electrolyte which contains a cyclic carbonate [41].

Regarding claim 9, Fukui teaches an electrolyte which contains a mixed solvent of a cyclic carbonate and a chain carbonate [41].

Regarding claim 10-12, Fukui teaches a cyclic carbonate which includes ethylene carbonate and propylene carbonate [41].

Regarding claim 13, Fukui teaches a chain carbonate which includes at least one of dimethyl carbonate, diethyl carbonate, and methyl ethyl carbonate [41].

Regarding claims 14 and 15, Fukui teaches a nonaqueous electrolyte that further contains a fluorine containing compound which is a lithium salt [41].

Regarding claim 16 and 17, Fukui teaches a fluorine containing lithium salt of the type LiXF_y or $\text{LiN}(\text{C}_m\text{F}_{2m+1}\text{SO}_2)(\text{C}_n\text{F}_{2n+1}\text{SO}_2)$ [41] (Examples: LiPF_6 and $\text{LiN}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)(\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{SO}_2)$).

Regarding claim 18, Fukui teaches an active material particle with the most preferable mean particle diameters of $10\mu\text{m}$ or below [27].

Regarding claim 19, Fukui teaches a current collector which has an arithmetic mean surface roughness R_a , of at least $0.2\mu\text{m}$ [18].

Regarding claims 20 and 21, Fukui teaches a current collector which comprises an electrolytic copper foil, an electrolytic copper alloy foil, or a metal foil having an electrolytic copper or copper alloy surface layer [22].

Regarding claim 22 and 23, Fukui teaches a binder which remains even after a heat treatment for sintering and comprised of polyimide [35].

Regarding claim 24, Fukui teaches active material particles composed of silicon [26].

Regarding claim 25, Fukui teaches an electric conductor which is mixed in the mixture layer [57].

Regarding claim 26, Fukui teaches a method for fabricating a rechargeable lithium battery comprising the step of:

- providing a layer of a mixture of active material particles containing silicon and/or a silicon alloy [9],
- a binder on a surface of a conductive metal foil as a current collector [9],
- sintering the mixture layer while being place on the surface of the conductive metal foil to prepare the negative electrode [9], and
- assembling the battery using the negative electrode, positive electrode, and nonaqueous electrolyte [16].

Fukui discloses the use of electrolyte solvents such as carbonate's [41] and the active material comprised of materials that alloy with lithium but is silent towards the nonaqueous electrolyte containing carbon dioxide which is dissolved therein.

Hiroshi teaches a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery comprised of a negative active material compound including silicon [0017] with carbon dioxide dissolved and added in the electrolyte [Abstract, 0010] for the benefit of forming a battery having superior charge and discharge characteristics and less deterioration of discharge capacity due to charge and discharge repetition. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply dissolved carbon dioxide gas within the electrolyte solution for a rechargeable lithium battery because Hiroshi teaches it provides for superior charge and discharge characteristics.

Regarding claim 27, Fukui teaches the sintering being performed under a non-oxidizing environment [9].

Regarding claim 28, Hiroshi teaches a step of dissolving carbon dioxide in the nonaqueous electrolyte including pressurizing with gaseous carbon dioxide into the nonaqueous electrolyte [0010].

Regarding claim 29, Fukui is silent to the use of a carbon dioxide atmosphere during the assembly of the rechargeable lithium battery. Hiroshi teaches a method of forming the electrochemical cell under a carbon dioxide content environment for the benefit of enclosing carbon dioxide within the cell [0012]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to assemble the electrochemical cell under a carbon dioxide environment because Hiroshi teaches it allows for enclosing carbon dioxide within the cell.

Double Patenting

4. The claim rejections under provisional nonstatutory double patenting of claims 1, 4-6, 8-10, 14-17, 20, 21, 26, 28, and 29 are withdrawn in view of Applicant's filing of a terminal disclaimer on April 7, 2009 which has been accepted.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed May 4, 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's principal arguments are:

(a) the Hiroshi reference does not disclose a negative electrode made by sintering a layer of a mixture of silicon particles and/or silicon alloy particles,

(b) a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention could not have reasonably predicted the results of adding dissolved carbon dioxide to the electrolyte of the battery of Fukui, and

(c) Hiroshi neither discloses nor suggests that an increase in porosity of the negative electrode comprised of silicon particles an/or silicon alloy can be suppressed during charge or discharge.

In response to Applicant's arguments, please consider the following comments:

(a) the primary reference Fukui addresses the limitations of the negative electrode being made by sintering silicon and/or silicon alloy particles. Both Fukui and Hiroshi are directed towards lithium non-aqueous electrolyte secondary batteries using negative

active materials containing silicon thereby being directed towards the same electrochemical cell with the same chemistry. The secondary battery of Hiroshi employing a non-crystal chalcogen compound and/or a non-crystal oxide would not exclude the combination of the teachings of Fukui and Hiroshi. The rationale to support a conclusion that the claim would have been obvious is that all the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions, and the combination yielded nothing more than predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art. (MPEP 2143),

(b) the rationale for the use of a dissolved carbon dioxide in the electrolyte of a secondary lithium battery is presented within the arguments of the rejection, and

(c) the limitations of an increase in the porosity of the negative electrode comprised of silicon particles and/or silicon alloy being suppressed during charge or discharge are not present within the claims. The rejection above meets the limitations of the claims as presented.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact/Correspondence Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kwang Han whose telephone number is (571) 270-5264. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:00am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dah-Wei Yuan can be reached on (571) 272-1295. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/K. H./
Examiner, Art Unit 1795

/PATRICK RYAN/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1795